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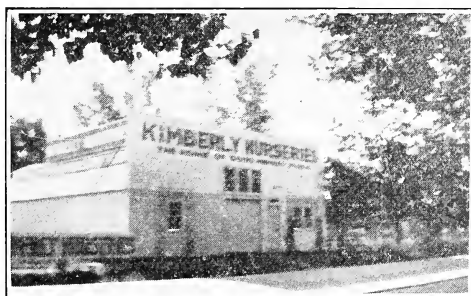


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KIMBERLY NURSERIES

THE HOME OF GOOD NURSERY STOCK

KIMBERLY, IDAHO



Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Perennials

INFORMATION

In presenting our annual catalog and price list, we wish to thank our many friends and customers for the liberal trade extended in the past and to assure you of our appreciation of your continued patronage, which we will make every effort to merit.

We urgently request trial orders and correspondence from new customers, feeling confident that you will be pleased with our stock and method of doing business.

Our stock is all budded or grafted on strong two-year-old roots (no piece root grafts), therefore, when you get a one-year-old tree you have a three-year-old root, a two-year-old tree, a four-year-old root, and so on, the root being two years in advance of the tree, which is sufficient to insure a strong and rapid growth.

We take great care to have our trees true to name, cutting all our scions and buds from bearing trees ourselves, and not trusting it to our hired men, but if any should prove untrue we will replace the same or refund the money. It is, however, understood between the purchaser and ourselves that in no case will we be held liable for a greater sum than the original price paid for the trees that prove untrue.

All the trees and plants are carefully labeled and securely packed in the best possible manner and delivered to carriers, for which no extra charge is made for cartage.

Orders must be accompanied with the cash.

Remittances may be made by bank draft, express check, postal orders or registered letters.

Our customers are requested to notify us immediately if any errors occur in filling their orders, so that we may at once correct them, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactory to those who favor us with their confidence.

Remember that our prices are the lowest in the NORTHWEST.

PEDIGREED NURSERY STOCK.

In the propagation of our trees we select the buds from bearing trees, that have bearing record. As it is a law of nature that like begets like in plant life as well as in the animal kingdom, our pedigreed nursery stock is as much better than common nursery stock, where the buds have been taken on the hit or miss, as pure bred animals are better than mongrels.

ONLY CATALOG NURSERIES

We are the only nurseries in Idaho issuing a catalog to the retail trade.

ADDRESS

KIMBERLY NURSERIES

KIMBERLY, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, IDAHO

PREPARING TREES FOR PLANTING

IMPORTANT

On arrival of nursery stock, immediately unpack, and soak in water for ten hours, completely submerging tops and roots (this does not apply to strawberry plants and perennials). Dig trench about 18 inches deep, and 2 feet wide, and long enough to contain stock. Place all trees, shrubs, roses, vines in trench with roots well spread. Fill trench half full of dirt, then fill with water. After water is soaked away, fill remainder with dirt, packed well on top. Then dig all holes for stock, large enough to contain roots well spread. When taking from heeling trench, cut back about one-half of limb growth on trees, shrubs, roses, etc. Remove broken roots, and cut balance of roots in slant cut, taking off about one inch. Cut grape and strawberry roots off one-half. Remove all leaves from strawberry before planting, with exception of small heart leaves. Trees, shrubs, roses, vines should be planted two to three inches deeper than they grew in the Nursery. Set tree or plant in hole, fill one-half full of dirt, packing well (no manure). Fill with water, and let soak away. Then fill with dirt, tamping well. Stir ground around plants often. Make little trenches around all stock to hold water. Soak grounds to depth of 18 inches around plants twice each week. Sprinkling on top will do no good. Plant raspberries with roots two inches deeper than level of ground. Strawberry plants with heart leaves just level with surface. Keep all small fruit continuously damp all summer to save plants and to produce fruit; otherwise you will do neither. All roses, shrubs, vines, perennials, and trees need constant water in desert climate to do well, for three months after planting. Cut off all water (except strawberry) not later than September 1st. This will mature wood growth for winter. Mound roses about six inches up on wood growth with dirt when ground commences to freeze. Rake away mound in late spring, and cut back wood growth to about 8 inches. Manure all trees and plants in late fall. Any size plants or trees may be transplanted successfully provided they have been properly cared for in the Nursery. Our stock is transplanted every two or three years, thereby producing a root system that will hold firmly to a ball of soil on the Evergreens, and a mass of fibre roots on the deciduous trees, insuring full success in transplanting.

We make a specialty of large size fruit trees in varieties most adapted to this climate. These are transplanted every year in our Nursery to insure a perfect root system and can be set out by the planter as safely as smaller trees. Many of these trees are highly ornamental, producing fruit as well as beautifying the home. Our stock is large and complete. We invite requests for estimates, on planting or large orchards.

FRUIT TREES

APPLES

The following list of apples embraces varieties which have proven best and can be recommended as most satisfactory for general home and commercial planting. A few others are grown in limited quantities. Inquire for anything not listed here.

SUMMER APPLES

Yellow Transparent—Pale yellow, ripens two weeks before Early Harvest; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Best of early apples. August.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Medium size, red and pale yellow; flesh juicy, crisp; sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Early Harvest—Medium size, yellow, tender and juicy.

Red June—Extra early; red.

FALL APPLES

Fameuse or Snow—An excellent apple of medium size, white ground striped with red, flesh snowy white and juicy, abundant bearer. November to December.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, tender and juicy, highly flavored. September to October.

Maiden Blush—Rather large pale yellow with beautiful red cheek, fine grained, tender and juicy. September and October.

Wealthy—Tree very hardy; fruit of excellent quality, skin yellow shaded with deep red, rich, tender and juicy. October and November.

WINTER APPLES

Macintosh Red—Very hardy, regular bearer, quality very good, tender and juicy, dark red, medium size. November to January.

Jonathan—Red and yellow, juicy and rich, very productive; one of the best for table and market.

Rome Beauty—Dark red, striped large, good quality; a good commercial variety. A late keeper.

Winesap—Fruit medium size, dark red and of splendid flavor; abundant bearer. January and February.

Delicious—A thrifty grower, very hardy, brilliant dark red with gold near blossom end, large size, fine quality, a good keeper.

Winter Banana—Fruit large and fine grained, a beautiful golden yellow-shaded with bright red. An excellent table and market variety.

Grimes Golden Pippin—Fruit medium to large, transparent golden yellow, extra good keeper and market variety.

White Winter Pearmain—Above medium size; roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow, with a slight blush; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to March.

N. W. Greening—Tree hardy, abundant bearer, fruit large, skin smooth, dark green; tender and fine grained. November to February.

CRAB APPLES

Florence—Large, deep red.

Hyslop—Good size, dark crimson with bloom, tart; very showy and most beautiful of all the class.

Whitney—Hardy upright grower, fruit large glossy green, striped with red, flesh firm and juicy.

PEARS

Anjou—Large, yellow, somewhat russeted, red cheeks; fine grained, buttery melting, excellent. October to December.

Bartlett—Large, clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; vigorous and heavy bearer. The most extensively planted for home use and market. August-September.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow, becoming reddish brown at maturity on sunny side, good. October.

Seckel—Small, dull yellow with russet and colored cheek; very juicy, rich and melting, high flavored and a favorite for home and close-by markets. September-October.

CHERRIES

Bing—Fruit immense size, black, firm and very fine, ripens July just before Royal Anne. One of the best table and market varieties. Sweet.

Lambert—Large size and fine quality; deep rich red, almost black; flesh firm and flavor unsurpassed; one of the best shippers; ripens the latter part of July. Sweet.

Royal Anne—Fruit very large, rich, red and white; good for table, canning and shipping. The best sweet cherry.

Black Tartarian—Large, black, half tender, sweet, rather rich, good flavor. Ripens medium early; tree strong, upright grower and good bearer. Best pollenizer.

May Duke—Large red, juicy and rich; vigorous and productive; middle of July. Semi-sweet.

Montmorency—Large, red and of good quality; a good bearer and shipper. Sour.

PLUMS

Green Gage—Fruit small, yellow and very sweet.

Burbank—Ripens in August. Large, round, mottled red and yellow; tree hardy and vigorous.

Blue Damson—Small, roundish oval, dark purple; favorite for preserves.

Peach Plum—Large, roundish, brownish red; coarse grained but juicy; pleasant, sprightly flavor. Freestone. July.

Yellow Egg—Largest size; skin yellow; flesh yellow, very sweet; first-class for canning and a good bearer. September.

Guinn's Seedling Plum—We are introducing this season a new and valuable plum. The original tree is a seedling growing on the farm of W. R. Guinn, near Twin Falls, Idaho. This plum is placed on the market for the first time this year and it is with a feeling of pride and confidence that we offer it, knowing that it will not only win its way, but will also prove a success wherever choice fruits are grown. It is a splendid commercial fruit, good for canning, delicious to eat, has a small pit, is of a bright attractive color. In size, from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, nearly free stone, and delicious in sweetness. We kindly urge our customers to try this new plum.

PRUNES

French or Petite—The well known California favorite for drying. Medium to small, egg shaped; violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich and sugary.

Hungarian—Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. A good shipper.

Italian—The famous Oregon prune of commerce. More extensively planted than all other varieties combined. Large, oval shaped, rich dark purple with whitish bloom. Flesh solid, fine flavor; delicious either fresh or dried. Tree vigorous, productive and constant bearer.

Tennant—Large size, sweet and a good bearer.

Silver—Bears heavily; large, handsome and is ranked as one of the best.

PEACHES

Alexander—Early, medium size; flesh greenish white; very juicy and of good quality. Clingstone.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach; ripens a few days later than Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower; fruit good size; yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Crawford Early—Large, yellow and of excellent quality.

Elberta—Large yellow, with red cheek; juicy with good flavor.

Champion—It is a large, handsome peach, with a creamy white skin and beautiful red cheek. In flavor it is exquisite, and is a true freestone.

Cox's Cling—Large, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and delicious. Last of September.

J. H. Hale—In size and color surpassing Elberta, freestone, solid, free from stringiness, excellent flavor, good keeper and shipper. Coming commercial peach.

APRICOTS

Moorepark—Very large, orange with red cheek; one of the best.

Koyal—Medium size, oval, sweet; a good drying and canning variety. Ripens in July.

Tilton—Fruit large size, rich apricot color, with a flavor of the highest quality. As a result of its fruit buds putting out much later than other varieties it is said to bear immense crops every year, and is considered the most prolific of all apricots, either for canning or drying.

NECTARINES

Boston—Very large and handsome, deep yellow with red in sun.

QUINCES

This fruit is valuable for flavoring and preserving either alone or for its pleasant flavor if added to other fruits. Rather moist soils which are deep and rich give best results.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer. Fruit large and of excellent flavor. Bears extremely young. Hardy.

Orange Quince—Large, golden color. Excellent for preserves and flavoring.

Pineapple—Originated by Luther Burbank. Suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly. Can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple; possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equaled by any other quince.

MULBERRY

Russian—Large black fruit, tree hardy and prolific.

NUT TREES

These trees are not only useful for shade and ornamental purposes, but bear an abundance of nuts which are very profitable. The growing demand for nuts is giving quite an impetus to the planting of nut trees. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nuts than anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber.

Butternut—Sometimes called White Walnut. The tree greatly resembles the American Black Walnut, to which it is closely allied. The nuts are elongated, more oily than the walnut and less pronounced in flavor; some consider the quality superior. Yields well and is perfectly hardy. Grows 20 to 40 feet.

Chestnut, American Sweet—The variety best known to commerce. Although smaller than some other sorts, the nuts are sweeter and more delicately flavored.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in the market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality. Grows 30 to 40 feet.

Almonds—I. X. L.—Large, generally single kernel; hulls easily; soft shell; tree is strong, upright grower.

Nonpareil—Large, full kernel, thin shell; tree of a weeping habit and a strong grower.

GRAPES

Concord—The most extensively planted grape in America. Bunch and fruit large and black; good quality, good keeper.

Moore's Early—Bunches large; fruit large; black with heavy bloom; best early variety.

Campbell's Early—Black.

Delaware—Light red.

Niagara—Yellow, large and sweet.

Worden—Black.

RASPBERRIES

King (Red)—Many of our leading fruit growers consider this one of the best of the early red raspberries. Berries large and attractive, bright red in color and of good flavor. Ripens with the earliest and is firm enough to ship well. The canes are healthy and productive. Very hardy.

Columbian (Purple)—The Columbian is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg Blackcap raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter; fruit very large; color dark red bordering on purple; adhere firmly to the stem; seeds small; has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other.

Cumberland (Black)—"The Business Blackcap." It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous; far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

Golden Queen (Yellow)—One of the best yellow varieties grown.

St. Regis Everbearing—The new ever-bearing variety. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn, fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date berries begin to ripen on the young canes and continue until late in autumn. Berries are a bright crimson of large size and of surpassing quality, rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or cold, heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy.

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado—A valuable blackberry for our northern climate. The berries are large, jet black, ripen well together and are borne in large clusters; they are sweet and delicious, have no hard core, and keep well after picking.

Mersereau—Renowned for hardness of cane, great productiveness and large size berry. Is not "seedy" like many other sorts. Fruit jet black, and does not change color. Berries rich, melting and luscious, with little or no core.

CURRANTS

Cherry—The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than one-half inch diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Fay's Prolific—For size, beauty and productiveness it is a remarkable red currant. The berry is equal to cherry currant, while the flavor is superior. The stem is long, which permits rapid picking, valuable for both market and home. Fruit hangs on well, never dropping, as in other currants.

Perfection—Bright red, and of a size larger than the Fay; size of berries is maintained to end of bunch. It is one of the most productive currants. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. You can pick Perfection fast as cherries.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white; sweet, or very acid; excellent for the table. The finest of the white sorts, very productive.

Black Naples—Very large, black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

Oregon Champion—Berries very large, brownish red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy and not very thorny and a very prolific bearer. I recommend this variety to my customers, especially for large plantations. It will bring good returns. Best berry for the market.

Industry—Very large, dark red, hairy, of delicious quality. In a cool, rich soil with a northern exposure it will yield an abundance of large, luscious fruit. Under favorable conditions its immense crops and exemption from mildew will repay the attention it requires.

STRAWBERRIES

EVERBEARING

Superb. (Per.)—This variety makes large, beautiful, vigorous and thrifty plants, and just the right amount for a good fruiting row. Fruit is large to very large, of a beautiful bright crimson color, running very even for size and shape; in fact, a crate of them looks like each berry had been run in the same mold. The berry is firm and of good quality. This variety is preferred by many growers on account of its large size, even shape and good quality. Most growers would prefer one quart of large, smooth high-colored berries to two quarts of small ones, and we feel a good deal like this ourselves. This kind does not run down small toward the last picking, like most other varieties, but holds its size remarkably well throughout the entire season. The Superb will command a fancy price in any market, from the first picking to the last, and you will make no mistake in ordering this variety.

Progressive—Large, well colored, delicious, good keeper and shipper.

Honey-Sweet—Small size, but having flavor of wild strawberry; delicious.

SPRING BEARING

Magic Gem—A variety of great merit, and much admired. Fruit of large size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color, firm and excellent in quality; season early and continues in bearing nearly a month.

Marshall—A strong grower and will stand drought better than other varieties; fruit large, dark, glossy red and good quality; a leader on the market.

Premier—Most popular and earliest of Spring bearing varieties. No other variety can equal it for productiveness, size and quality of berries, and adaptability to all soils and climatic conditions. Berries are large, deep red, and of delicious flavor.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—This is the leading and most popular dewberry yet discovered. It succeeds everywhere and is not particular about the kind of soil. Berries very large, black and of fine flavor. It should not be picked oftener

than twice a week, when it is very sweet and rich. It ripens with the last strawberries.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb, with its flavor of the springtime, is a valuable aid to the action of the gastric juice, adds novelty to the bill of fare, has the good points of a fruit, and combines deliciously as a dessert or a conserve.

Mammoth Victoria—Large, early, tender and good.

ASPARAGUS

To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well decomposed manure. Plant the roots about three inches deep, in rows two and one-half feet apart and one foot apart in the rows.

HORSERADISH

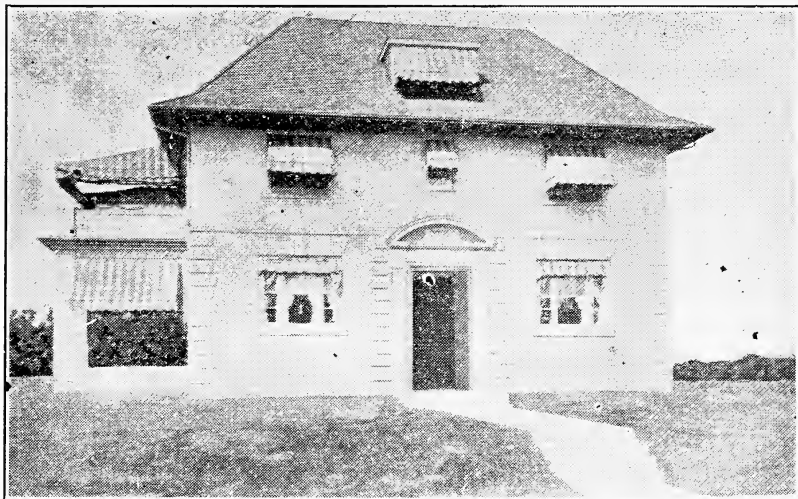
This popular plant was introduced to this country from Great Britain at an early date and its cultivation forms an important industry in many sections; too well known for further description. We offer strong roots which should be planted in the spring.

SAGE

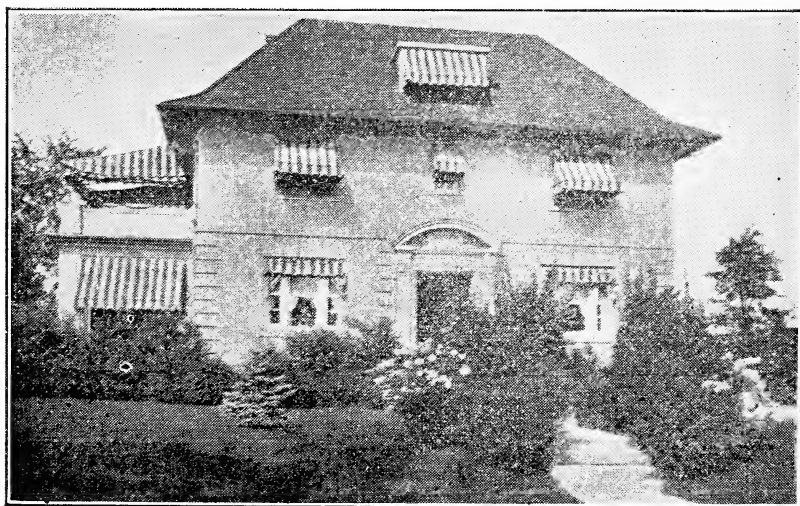
Holt's Mammoth Sage—The plants of this new variety are very robust, making a good growth the first season. The leaf is borne well above the ground, is of unusual substance, strong in flavor and of excellent quality. The plants are perfectly hardy and increase with age.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Best results are attained in landscape and other gardening work when both experience and taste work together. Our Landscape Department is under well-equipped and expert management. We are always glad to offer suggestions without charge to intending purchasers, but where landscape problems require special visits, plans, specifications, etc., a charge is made consistent with value of services rendered. We will be pleased to take up this matter more fully with those who are interested.



JUST A HOUSE



NOW A HOME

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property.

DECIDUOUS TREES

White Ash (Americana).—A well known timber tree. It attains a large size and is of great value for timber. A good street tree in many sections, is a rapid grower. It produces a broad, round head and has a straight clean trunk. While young, its foliage has a remarkably soft and mellow appearance.

American White Birch (Med.)—A small or medium sized, graceful tree. Thrives well in even poor and dry soils. The bark is a grayish white.

Weeping Cut-Leaf Birch (Med.)—This magnificent tree is, without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk, somewhat pyramidal in shape, with graceful, drooping branches and white bark on all the old wood.

CRAB, FLOWERING

Bechtel's—A low, bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance, the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young and is very fragrant. Makes one of the handsomest lawn decorations in our list, and planted in front of Evergreens, forms an interesting picture.

ELM

Stately trees combining grace of habit and beauty of outline. They are hardy and of extremely rapid growth when planted in moist loam. No lawn or landscape is complete without them.

American White Elm (Americana) Lg.—One of the largely used trees for street planting and as a shade tree for lawns and parks. It is the most characteristic tree of this region and one of the most beautiful. Its habit is at once majestic and graceful, and the wide spreading tree, borne usually at a considerable height on a straight and shapely trunk, affords ample shade and shelter.

Cork Bark—Very desirable for streets and avenues, young branches very corky. Forms large, well shaped heads; one of the best.

LOCUST

Black Locust—Also called Yellow Locust—A large native tree of rapid growth, valuable for shade as well as quite ornamental. The yellowish-white flowers are in long, pendulous racemes and appear in June. Wood is very valuable for posts, growing quicker to a given size than any other hardwood tree. The timber is of very best quality and for posts outlasts, with a few exceptions, all other sorts.

GLOBE LOCUST TREE

For ornamental purposes this tree far surpasses any tree heretofore put on the market. The tree does not require any trimming to acquire the symmetrical globe shape. The foliage is very dense and of a beautiful blue green color and makes a good lawn shade tree as well as for border and parking. Will make growth of seven and a half feet spread of branches in two years. Another redeeming feature—it has no bloom, nor thorns. Being a legume it enriches the soil, hence the grass will grow better under this tree than any other. From the above statement this tree is destined to become the leading shade and ornamental tree of this country.

MAPLES (*Acer*)

Ash Leaved, or Box Elder—A rapid growing variety with spreading head. Succeeds well in dry soil, where other varieties do not thrive. Too well known to need further description.

Norway—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage and its vigorous growth, renders it a desirable tree.

Silver or Soft Maple—This rapid growing tree is being largely planted in many places. It is a clean tree of great beauty, and hardy. One of the best for streets, parks and lawns.

Russian Olive—A beautiful lawn tree, with spreading top; nearly black, shining bark, and silvery-white, long, narrow foliage. The small yellow blossoms have a wonderful fragrance. The exquisite perfumes are carried long distances in the air. Fine if planted in a group with green leaved trees, among shrubbery, or as a lawn tree. Hardy as far north as Canada.

POPLAR

Carolina Poplar—A very distinct tree in habit of growth and making a straight, upright, somewhat pyramidal head. It is of extremely rapid growth, straight and regular in habit, which fact makes it particularly desirable as a quick growing street tree. The foliage is large, thickly borne, bright and glossy. It grows rapidly and in almost every soil, and yet possesses straightness and durability which most of the Poplars lack.

Lombardy—A tall, picturesque, spire-like tree, fine for formal planting, such as along avenue or marking the boundary of grounds.

Norway Poplar, Sudden Saw Log—A very distinct tree in habit of growing and making a straight, upright, somewhat pyramidal head. The foliage is large, thickly borne, bright and glossy. It grows rapidly in almost every soil and yet it possesses strength and durability which most of the Poplars lack. For city planting it is superior to most of the other Poplars as it resists smoke and dust better. It is claimed that this tree will mature a log two feet in diameter in 16 years, making quicker growth than any other tree.

Silver Poplar—Quick growing tree, with spreading outline; leaves dark, glossy green above and silvery white below. Hardy everywhere.

WILLOW-SALIX

Golden Willow—At the present time one of the most planted of all Willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear, golden yellow bark, which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used. Valuable for hedge and windbreak purposes.

Laurel Leaf or Bay Leaf Willow—An ornamental variety of upright growth, forming a round head. Bark is brownish green. Foliage is a deep shining green, closely resembling that of the Laurel. Thrives equally well on high or low ground. An especially desirable variety to plant near the water.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—Lg.—This is a variety of the above which is of particular value in the North, as it is much hardier and seems otherwise better adapted to the extreme conditions of this section. It is of drooping habit though not so pronounced as the Kilmarnock type.

Prunus Pissardi—Purple Leaved Plum—Handsome form with rich purple leaves which retain their color the best of all purple leaves, recommended where colored foliage is desired. Covered profusely in early Spring with beautiful white flowers, later with wine red edible fruit. Beautiful and hardy wherever the common plum will stand.

Mountain Ash—Handsome small tree with compound pinnate foliage and

bearing corymbs of small white flowers late in Spring, followed by large clusters of bright red berries during late summer and fall. A beautiful tree for lawn or street curb planting.

EVERGREENS

The Evergreens are indispensable in some features of ornamental gardening. They are especially valuable for screens and windbreaks, for a background against which to group trees with beautifully colored leaves for branches, and for winter decoration. In fact, in the Northern states the Pines, Spruces and other native Evergreens are so well adapted to the climate and soil, that they are quite as important in all branches of ornamental planting as deciduous trees and shrubs.

American Arbor-vitae—Also erroneously called White Cedar. The best known and most valuable of this genus. In cultivation this species is best known from its widespread use as an ornamental hedge. It is of a bright, healthy green with an abundance of foliage and of natural pyramidal shape adapting it to hedge purposes. As it stands severe pruning it is easily maintained in a low hedge of almost any desired height or shape.

Pyramidal Arbor-vitae (*Pyramidalis*)—Forms a tall, slender column of dark green, 20 to 40 feet high, similar to the Irish Yews. A very valuable variety for many kinds of ornamental planting and a rich and attractive variety wherever columnar effects are desired. Very desirable for single specimen planting on the lawn or elsewhere. It keeps its fine color well all season. Very hardy.

SPRUCE

Norway Spruce—This is the most popular of the foreign Spruces and has been extensively planted, especially in the northern states. It is of rapid growth, and is a handsome tree with graceful habit and dark green foliage.

Colorado Blue Spruce—The blue spruce is the most beautiful of all conifers. Its silver foliage, glistening in the sunlight makes it surpass in beauty any other Evergreen. It is very hardy, a good grower, will withstand severe winters and excessive moisture and is very easily transplanted. The blue spruce has no equal for lawn and cemetery use.

Douglas Fir—A beautiful rapid growing tree, with nice, dark green foliage. It is a splendid tree for lawn planting, and is used in all work where a particular choice tree is required.

PINES

Scotch Pine—Med. to Lg.—This Pine is one of the most important timber trees of Europe. By many it is considered of equal ornamental merit with the White Pine and Norway Pine and is a very desirable tree for evergreen group.

White Pine—Lg.—Our native Northern White Pine is famous as a stately and beautiful tree under a wide variety of conditions. It is tall and straight with slender, glaucous foliage, somewhat tufted at ends of the branches.

Mugho Pine—A low spreading Pine and very useful in lawn planting. In foliage it is a true Pine with stout, bright green needles of medium length. Valuable for planting on rocky ground and hillsides.

Bank's Pine—Is "easily first" among pines for fast growth and for growth in poor, dry soils. It not infrequently grows at the incredible rate of three feet a year. We have had great success with Bank's Pine as a "quick result" tree, mixed with other species. Bank's Pine is tall and slender, noticeably bright in color, and bear attractive cones at an early age; has rich buds and young shoots in spring.

Western Yellow Pine—Resembles the Austrian Pine, but has much longer needles. A native of Northern Nebraska and the Black Hills. Can stand dry and cold weather well, rather better than any other Pine.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

Almond—Spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact, slender branched, when in bloom completely hidden by beautiful, double flowers of rose or white, snuggling tight to the twigs. Double white and double pink.

Thunbergi Barberry (Japanese) 2 to 3 feet.—Of low, spreading growth, forming a dense bush. The twiggy branches are covered with small flowers succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. The foliage takes a splendid autumn coloring of gold and scarlet. This variety is immune from disease and does not carry rust to wheat.

Buddleia ("Butterfly Bush," "Summer Lilac")—One of the most admired and sought after shrubs in the trade. Of quick bushy growth, when the lovely bloom-spikes appear in July, the shrub, which had probably died down nearly to the ground during winter, is now a perfect specimen of about five feet; radiating a delightful perfume and glowing with the tints and flower shape of the Spring Lilacs.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)—Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers; followed by small, quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy with protecting thorns.

Flowering Currant—The flowering currants are much prized for their wealth of bright flowers in early spring and their pervading spicy odor. The leaves are glossy green and turn to brilliant colors in the fall. This variety has yellow fragrant flowers, followed by dark brown fruits, which are edible. Very hardy. Attains a height of 5 to 7 feet. Early in April, when few trees or shrubs have awakened from their winter's sleep, the Yellow Flowering Currant puts forth its leaves and brilliant colors of bright flowers, loading the air with their sweet fragrance and adding a touch of sunshine to the landscape otherwise dull.

Cornus (Dogwood)—The shrubbery Dogwoods are mainly valuable for the brilliancy of their barks and berries, and the handsome variegations of their foliage. All varieties do well.

Paniculata (Gray Dogwood)—One of the best sorts for tall shrub groups (6 to 15 feet). Showing a profusion of good sized white flowers in June. Berries white, on noticeable red stems. Bark and underside of leaves gray; 2 to 3 feet.

Silky Dogwood—Spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs, panicles of creamy white flowers in summer, followed by bluish white fruit.

Siberian Red Osier—Clusters of creamy white flowers in spring and bluish white fruit. Has bright blood red bark in winter and early spring, making it very attractive.

Deutzia—A family of profusely blooming shrubs that include both dwarf and high growing varieties. Useful alike for specimens, banking shrubbery, or for bordering them or group planting. We grow a great many of this favorite shrub, and can furnish strong plants.

Double White Deutzia—Commonly called Pride of Rochester. Flower double pinkish white in clusters five inches long. Tall, of rapid growth, flowers in early June.

Double Pink Deutzia—Dainty, beautiful flowers, white, with the outer petals tinged with rosy purple, very showy. Rather a tall shrub blooming in May.

Slender Deutzia—A small dwarfish shrub, with showy white flowers in nodding racemes.

Golden Leaved Elder—The finest golden coloring of the hardy shrubs, foliage remaining bright, beautiful golden color throughout the summer.

Cut Leaved Elder—Foliage is deeply cut and incised, making it an attractive fernlike shrub.

Forsythia—Golden Bell—One of the first plants to flower in early spring,

blooming before the leaf buds burst on other plants in exquisite splendor and brilliancy. They thrive in almost any fertile soil, but should be planted where they will receive the benefit of the early spring sunshine. Flowers bright golden, foliage glossy green like *Viridissima*, but hardier than that variety.

Hydrangea—Grand, free-flowering shrubs with large clusters or panicles of showy flowers. They are admirably adapted for border planting, either as specimen plants or in masses. A moist, fertile soil, with full or partial exposure to sun, is best adapted to their requirements.

Bush Hydrangea (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—5 to 6 feet. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

Bush Honeysuckles—The upright Honeysuckles have bright and pretty fragrant flowers followed by showy berries that last through the fall.

White Tartarian Honeysuckle—A large bushy shrub with upright branches, flowers white in great profusion, followed by red or orange fruit which hangs until autumn. Delightful shrub, especially good for tall, massed background.

Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle—Similar to the foregoing, except that it has pink flowers.

LILAC

Well known beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. It is doubtful if anything in the whole range of flowering shrubs surpasses these in grace and elegance, or in hardiness and usefulness. As decorative plants on the lawn or in the border they are without a peer. All of the Lilacs are deliciously fragrant.

Purple—The common purple species and one of the best.

White—Flowers pure white; very fragrant and beautiful.

Lilac Persica—More slender growth than common variety, purple flowers in immense spikes.

Lilac Persica (Alba)—Similar to above except in color which is white.

SUMAC

Smooth Sumac—A shrub, or low tree, with an open crown. Dark green foliage, that turns very brilliant scarlet in autumn. Flowers in large terminal clusters, followed by crimson fruit which hangs on all winter. Fine in mass borders.

Cut Leaved Sumac—A beautiful shrub with large leaves deeply and finely cut and drooping, graceful habit. Leaves assume a gorgeous crimson color in autumn.

SPIREA

All of the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season and still evade the monotony of repetition.

S. Van Houttei—Graceful, with long, drooping sprays, thickly studded with handsome, pure white flowers; hence its popular name, "Bridal Wreath." The finest Spirea of them all.

Thunbergi, Japanese Spirea—Low growing, rounded form; delicate drooping, yellowish green, lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the

most lovely tints of yellow. Small, abundant white flowers in March before the leaves appear. Most charming of all low growing shrubs; fine for natural hedge, against house foundations and in masses.

Billiardii—Blooms in beautiful rose colored spikes from early summer till frost. Hardy and very desirable.

Callosa Alba—Large flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

Freebell—Dwarf, and similar to *A. Waterer*, but a trifle taller than the type, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August.

Anthony Waterer—Dwarf, bushy, spreading type, of better habit than original *Bumalda*, and with larger corymbs brilliantly colored in rosy crimson. Very free flowering, at its best in late summer. This is practically the only good showy red flowered shrub sufficiently dwarf to be used in foundation plantings or the low front row of shrub groups.

Bumalda—A spreading, low bush with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*)

A valuable group of hardy, quick growing shrubs that are free from attacks of injurious insects. Invaluable in shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens, and useful in all plantings.

Snowball—Guelder Rose—One of the favorites of old-time gardens. It grows into a magnificent high bush with upright branches and handsome foliage. It forms one of the most impressive sights of early summer, when its pure white, four-petaled flowers, borne in showy balls are in bloom.

V. Lantana. Wayfaring Tree—A tall shrub producing showy flat cymes of white flowers, followed by fruit changing from green to red and black.

V. Opulus. High Bush Cranberry—A tall shrub with upright spreading branches, flat flower heads, and very showy red fruit.

SYMPHORICARPUS

Symphoricarpus—3 to 5 feet high. Highly valued for use in densely shaded situations and for the striking beauty of their bright persistent fruits.

Snowberry—Inconspicuous, rose colored flowers in June and July; followed by large clustered, milk white fruits which remain far into winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is charming.

Indian Currant—Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes along the weighed-down stems.

WEIGELIA

Weigelia—A valuable genus from Japan; spreading and drooping shrubs, producing beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers of many colors from pure white to red in great abundance, from late spring to early summer.

W. Candida. White Weigelia—Hardy variety, vigorous and fine in habit. Long tubular white flowers produced from June on throughout the summer.

W. Rosea. Pink Weigelia—The old standard, strong growing, pink flowered variety.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

Nothing could be more beautiful than a neatly trimmed hedge, and they are useful for boundary fences, screens, etc. We give below some of the best varieties for ornamental hedges, screens, wind-breaks or boundaries.

In starting a hedge, to secure the best results, the plants should be

set in two rows, a foot between the rows, and plants set alternate, a foot apart in the rows, which will make a plant every six inches in the length of the hedge. Thus a hundred feet will require two hundred plants.

Good results may be obtained by planting in single rows but more time will be required to get a thick edge.

Pruning should commence as soon as limbs get large enough to form required size of hedge. Frequent pruning will cause hedge to thicken up and become compact.

Berberis—Barberry. (Thunbergii)—From Japan. A pretty species of dwarf habit. Small foliage changing to a beautiful coppery-red in autumn. A slower grower than the Privets, but needs no trimming and is a feast for the eye when full grown.

English Privet—These grand shrubs are extensively used for hedges and screens and occasionally given space in the shrub plantations for the beauty of their flowers and berries. They are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any fertile soil and stand clipping admirably.

Spiraea Van Houtti—Often called Bridal Wreath. One of the most popular shrubs, especially in the Northwest. The branches are very graceful and drooping when in full bloom, the leaves are almost covered with masses of white flowers. It will thrive anywhere, even close to the north wall of a house, in the shade as in the sun. One of the very best shrubs for an ornamental hedge. It likes a wet season, but the driest weather will not kill it.

Snowberry or Waxberry, White Fruited—A desirable shrub with small, pink flowers, followed by large, white wax-like berries, which hang on the plant through most of the winter. Grows to a height of 2 to 4 feet. Is very showy and succeeds everywhere.

Lilac, Common Purple—The old-fashioned Lilac, which grows into a very high bush with green, heart-shaped leaves. In May, the plant is crowned with its wondrous wealth of light purple flowers in clusters. It is without doubt the best known and most popular shrub grown, and notwithstanding the introduction of so many new flowering shrubs of late years, the Lilac holds its own. A fine tall shrub for the lawn and one of the best for a fancy hedge. Can be used to good advantage in making effective backgrounds for smaller shrubs. Hardy everywhere.

Arbor Vitae (American)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy and easily transplanted, few plants failing if properly handled. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is never planted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other grounds.

ROSES FOR SPRING PLANTING

The varieties of Roses now offered are innumerable, and this great list is added to every year by a host of new varieties which make an intelligent selection of varieties impossible to most buyers. We have reduced our lists to a few of the very best varieties, and no one can make a mistake in selecting any of the sorts offered.

Our roses are all very strong two-year-old plants, grown on their own roots, and are not to be compared with the puny greenhouse roses from two-inch pots sent out by some nurserymen.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Frau Karl Druschki—A pure paper-white, free-flowering, large sized Hybrid Perpetual. The bloom is perfect in form and flowers measure four to

five inches across, very double and fragrant, large thick petals, very durable and handsome.

Hermosa—Blooms in clusters all season, clear, bright pink, double and fragrant, hardy.

Arthur R. Goodwin—The color is coppery orange red, passing to salmon-pink as the flowers expand. A superb combination of color.

Paul Neyron—The largest rose in cultivation, sometimes called the Paeony Rose. Color bright, fresh cerise red. Flowers are very double and full, delightfully fragrant. The plant makes a strong, healthy growth and has clear, glossy foliage. Blooms almost without intermission from June until late fall.

Gloire Lyonnaise—Very large, full flowers. Color white, base of petals canary; Tea Rose perfume.

Mad. Edouard Herriot—This is the latest and probably the best of Pernet's famous introductions. Its flowers are medium sized semi-double, well set amidst varnished bronze-green foliage. The color is a glorious commingling of terra cotta, bronze, Geranium red and dull copper; fine long, pointed buds of coral-red and yellow.

Archduke Charles—Rich, bright red, full and double, entirely hardy, excellent for open-ground planting.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

American Beauty—This rose has become as famous as the Marechal Neil. It is a hardy rose of the largest size, having the everblooming qualities of the Tea Rose, with the delicious odor of the Damask or Moss Rose. It is the sweetest of all roses. Color a deep, brilliant red, shading to a rich, carmine crimson. A valuable rose for the garden or indoor culture, flowering freely during the winter.

Gruss an Teplitz—One of the brightest colored roses grown. When first opened, it is a dark, rich crimson, changing to a bright scarlet. Blooms continually; flowers good size and delightfully fragrant. It is the rose for everybody, succeeding everywhere.

General Jacqueminot—A rich, velvety crimson, changing to a scarlet crimson. This is the best known of all hybrid perpetuals, and is without rival in fragrance and richness of color. As easy of cultivation as many of the more common varieties and perfectly hardy. Does well anywhere and blooms freely.

Madame Caroline Testout—One of the most popular roses in its class and undoubtedly one of the best for outdoor culture. Should be in every garden. Immense, large, clear pink flowers, full and double; beautiful buds. Very hardy. Blooms very freely; almost always in bloom.

General MacArthur—Dazzling crimson scarlet, exquisitely perfumed. One of the grandest red Roses ever offered, either for cutting or bedding.

K. A. Victoria—The finest white everblooming hardy garden rose. Soft, pearly white, lightly tinted with lemon in the center, just enough to relieve the white. Remarkably fragrant buds and open flowers of elegant form. The plant is a strong grower, blooms freely and the flowers are carried on long, stiff stems. Best rose for garden and house.

Meteor—Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand garden Rose.

Etoile de France—Velvety garnet-red cup, with center of vivid cerise. Flowers very large and full, with marked imbrications. Fragrance and sturdy growth especially recommend it as a garden Rose.

Duchess of Wellington—Intense saffron-yellow, stained with rich crimson.

Bessie Brown—A Rose of transcendent beauty; of the largest size; color pearl-white with a delicate tinge of fawn.

La France—(Tea.)—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading. An old favorite.

Killarney, Pink—Queen of the Irish Roses. This beautiful new rose is unquestionably the finest pink, hardy everblooming tea rose introduced. Blooms large, full and of exquisite shade of shell bright pink. Fragrant and handsome. The bush is strong and upright with beautiful deep bronze green foliage, very free blooming.

Ophelia—One of the most beautiful and popular of recent cut-flower favorites; with perfect flowers of distinct form, lavishly produced, emitting the exquisite perfume of the Richmond type; white, shaded with salmon flesh and rose. There is a strong glow of yellow at base of petals, while the tight buds are almost as yellow as Mrs. Ward.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new Rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer. Blooms three to four inches across; has proved perfectly hardy and stands heat and drought as well as any Rose in our collection.

Silver Moon—The grandest white climbing Rose. Flowers are very large, semi-double, and when open resemble a white clematis, with rich golden stamens in the centre. The foliage is very large, bronzy green in color, and practically mildew-proof. It makes a beautiful setting for the magnificent flowers.

Flower of Fairfield—A counterpart of Crimson Rambler in every respect, except that it shows ever-blooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with a large cluster of flowers.

Dorothy Perkins—Shell pink, grows 10 to 15 feet in a season. Flowers are perfectly double, with petals crinkled, and color is a clear shell-pink; borne in immense clusters that cover the bush for several weeks in the spring.

Dr. W. Van Fleet—Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz—An exact counterpart of the bush form of that superb Rose, Gruss an Teplitz, except that it is a vigorous climber. A perfect sheet of dazzling crimson when in bloom.

Yellow Rambler—(C. P.)—Bright yellow changing to canary-yellow; produced in pyramidal clusters of fifty or more blooms.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES

Virginia Creeper—Better known in New England as the Woodbine, is an absolutely satisfactory vine in vigor, foliage, and fruit. It grows rapidly, is a glossy, delicate green all summer, and turns the richest crimson in autumn. At that time it hangs full of heavy sprays of blue-black berries. There is nothing finer for stone walls, buildings, or sharp slopes. It combines charmingly with Bittersweet or Clematis, and is effective with Barberries and Wild Roses.

Veitchi—(Boston Ivy)—This is one of the finest hardy climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering closely with overlapping foliage, giving the appearance of shingles. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Evergreen Japan—(Lonicera.)—One of the best of the

climbing Honeysuckles, and a free bloomer. Has oval semi-green foliage and fragrant yellow and cream colored flowers in constant succession. Grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet. Excellent for covering trellises, rocks, dry banks, etc. The Honeysuckle perfume is much remembered and loved throughout the world.

Scarlet Trumpet—(*Sempervirens*)—Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped flowers all summer; a native climber and appropriate for trellises and rockwork. One of the handsomest.

CLEMATIS.

This family of plants is noted for its rapid, slender growth, delicate foliage and profusion of bloom through the summer. They do best in rich soil, and where they can have plenty of sun. We give a few of the best only. Give winter protection in this section.

Henryi—A robust plant and free bloomer. Flowers creamy white. A hybrid of *C. langinosa*, and *C. florida*, but most resembling the former.

Jackmani—Flowers are large, intense violet purple. Remarkable for its velvety richness. It is a free grower and an abundant bloomer. The petals have a ribbed bar down the center; broad central tuft of pale green stamens.

Madame Edouard Andre—Flowers a beautiful, bright velvety red.

Paniculata—The small flowering sweet scented Japan Clematis. One of the most vigorous and beautiful of all climbers. It is a rapid grower and desirable wherever a quick growing vine is needed, on walls, verandas, fences, etc. In late summer it produces dense sheets of medium sized pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. Will grow in almost any soil and is entirely free from blight and insects.

TECOMA—TRUMPET FLOWER

Trumpet Creeper—A splendid hardy, climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Silver-Lace Vine—A splendid hardy climber of strong, vigorous growth, attaining height of 25 or more feet, producing during summer and fall great foamy sprays of white flowers, and a well established plant during its long period of flowering is a great mass of bloom.

Hop Vine—Very rapid grower.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

For Permanent Planting in Borders or Beds.

This section includes what are popularly known as old-fashioned hardy flowers as well as innumerable varieties of recent introduction, most of them of great value.

The use of perennial plants is decidedly on the increase, for the pleasures of a garden of such flowers never cease. Flowers can be had from very earliest Spring until the ground freezes in the Fall. Caring for the plants is a change and relaxation, as they require no skilled or heavy labor, and gloriously repay the attention bestowed upon them.

The following list covers plants that have proven satisfactory in the Northwest:

ACHILLEA. "THE PEARL"

The finest of all plants for cemetery planting. The plants grow about 15 to 20 inches high and are completely covered with double, pure white flowers from July until frost. A fine cut flower. Is daintily formed, quite double flowers are borne on long stemmed branching sprays so profusely as to give a refreshing, cool, air effect through the summer heat and late into fall.

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE)

As a cut flower the Long Spurred Aquilegias are the daintiest of our outdoor grown flowers.

Wayside Pink—A beautiful strain of nothing but clear pink colors. We do not think that they can be surpassed.

Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids—There is not a better mixture grown in the world than by Mrs. Scott Elliott, who has taken the highest awards at all the European exhibitions.

ALYSSUM

Saxatile Compactum—Masses of golden-yellow flowers. Invaluable for spring flowering.

ASTER CLIMAX—HARDY ASTERS

The Michaelmas Daisies are a very useful and attractive family of perfectly hardy perennials, largely used by landscapers to provide masses of foliage and blooms, throughout the fall. They give a wide range of selections as to height, blooming character, season and color.

St. Egwin—Plant is dense, bushy, about 30 inches high, with very ornamental fine-cut sage green foliage. Unlike most top blooming sorts, this variety blooms profusely clear up from the ground; delicate pastel pink.

Beauty of Colwell—Semi-double lilac blue, very profuse bloomer and compact habit.

White Queen—Dwarf; good cutting sort; creamy white, with twisted petals. Two and one-half feet.

Feltham Blue—Bright blue flowers with yellow centers, the best of the blues.

CANDYTUFT

A plant of exquisite beauty, being of low, compact, spreading growth, and producing its profusion of blooms in May or June when pure white flowers are particularly scarce. Its profusion of bloom is so great that a bed of it looks at a distance like a mass of fleecy snow just fallen. Few hardy plants will give as much real satisfaction as this beautiful gem. Lifted late in the fall will bloom well in the house during winter. Perfectly hardy and foliage evergreen.

EARLY LARGE FLOWERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS

So many persons have asked for varieties of Chrysanthemums that would flower before the frost comes in the fall. We here offer the very best early "Mums," so you can see them flower in the garden.

Advance—The earliest flowering large white; has been had in bloom in July.

Glory of the Pacific—A lovely shade of brightest pink; large and fine.

Monrovia—By far the best; very early; yellow, rich and fine.

Black Hawk—An extra fine deep crimson variety of the largest size; none finer of its color.

COREOPSIS

Coreopsis, Yellow—One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; in bloom from June until autumn. It succeeds everywhere. Height 1½ to 2 feet. A group of these plants furnishes an unfailing mass of rich, glowing color.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (SWEET WILLIAM)

That old-fashioned favorite, the Sweet William, has almost disappeared from our gardens, and its place has been taken by plants of far less beauty. The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of

bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.

DELPHINIUM

They are our best blue flower, are perfectly hardy and established plants produce a number of spikes, giving three crops during the season.

D. Formosum—Three feet; indigo. A favorite shade. June to August.

D. Belladonna—Three feet. The freest and most continuous bloomer of all; clear turquoise-blue.

DICENTRA

Bleeding Heart—The popular name of the Dicentra, is derived from the curious heart-shaped blossoms with the drop of blood below. These fine hardy perennials were great favorites in the old gardens. Fine for the border or margins of shrubbery. In the spring these plants bear beautiful heart-shaped flowers of a light red color. The stems grow 18 to 24 inches high, with abundant deeply cut leaves of light green color.

Dicentra (Dielytra) Spectabilis. Bleeding Heart—Low growing; March to August; heart-shaped, rosy crimson flowers.

Eximia—Beautiful fern-like foliage; blooms all summer.

DIANTHUS—CLOVE PINKS

Plumarius—Sweet-scented single pink.

Deltoides—(Maiden Pink)—A charming creeping variety, with medium-sized pink flowers in June and July; especially suited for the rock garden.

Alba—A pretty white-flowered form.

ECHINOPS—GLOBE THISTLE

Ritro—Interesting and showy thistle-like plants with globular heads of deep metallic blue flowers, which can be dried and remain attractive for a long time.

ERYNGIUM

Sea Holly—Finely cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers of a beautiful steel blue. Very decorative in the hardy border, and useful for dry bouquets in winter.

AMETHYSTINUM

(Syn. **Oliverianum**)—The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts.

GIPSOPHILA

This is a new variety of Baby's Breath. The little flowers are double, like charming dainty rosettes on delicate, lacy stems about 2 to 2½ feet high. There is no better flower for a spray effect in a bouquet.

GAILLARDIA

Grandiflora—(Blanket Flower)—One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark-red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting.

HEMEROCALLIS

Robust, strong growing plants with masses of large blossoms like the most beautiful Lilies.

Gold Dust—Bright yellow, buds and reverse of petals bronze-gold.

HELENIUM

Riverton Gem—Strong grower, 2½ to 3 feet high. Covered from the mid-

dle of August to the end of October with brilliant gold, terra-cotta flowers, changing as they mature to a wallflower red.

HELIANTHUS

The perennial Sunflower should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room, against a background of shrubbery, or naturalized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect impossible to describe. In combination with hardy asters, where broad color effects are wanted in late summer, they have few equals. They are profuse bloomers, producing an unlimited supply of flowers for decoration.

Multiflorus fl. pl.—Clear yellow; closely resembling a Dahlia in shape and finish. Four feet.

HELIOPSIS

Similar in general habit to Helianthus, but commencing to flower earlier in the season. July and August. Of dwarf habit, rarely exceeding three feet in height. Very valuable for cutting.

Pitcheriana—A desirable variety. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow, about two inches in diameter, of very thick texture and a useful cut flower.

HIBISCUS

Meehan's Mallow Marvels—These are a very wonderful new strain, flowers of brilliant coloring, measuring ten inches across. Perfectly hardy and succeed everywhere. Mixed colors.

HOLLYHOCKS

Painters choose Hollyhocks as subjects for floral paintings oftener than any other flower. We suppose the reason for this is that artists have a keener appreciation of beauty than other people, and recognize that the common, single Hollyhock, is one of the most stately, picturesque and beautiful plants in the world. Nothing can be more effective than a large group or mass of single Hollyhocks, and once planted they will literally take care of themselves.

Double—Separate colors, red, black, white, yellow, pink and Newport pink.

New Allegheny—Immense and semi-double flowers, with fringed edges. Very beautiful.

INCARVILLEA

Large, rich rose Bignonia-like flowers with deep yellow throats, produced all through the summer. A hardy perennial which succeeds well in borders and is equally valuable for house decoration. Height 13 inches.

Single—Mixed.

RESOLVE TO HAVE AN IRIS GARDEN

Because of the many wonderful colors found among the Iris, that flower, so the story goes, was named after the Goddess of the Rainbow.

Scintillating, glittering, velvety creations of the most alluring tints and shades, an Iris garden brings new wonders each recurring spring.

A visit to a modern Iris garden is a revelation to most people, even to the flower lovers. The Iris is the "Fleur de Lis" of France—the National Flower. In America we often call it "the poor man's orchid," because of its delicate nature and rich coloring.

In the following descriptions S. stands for Standards and F. for Falls.

Aurea—A pure, rich, deep yellow, extra-large flower, distinct and beautiful.

Golden Plume—S. rich golden yellow; F. chestnut-brown, edged and reticulated yellow. Yellow beard. This is an improved Honorabilis. The plant

is equally as thrifty, and is a few inches taller and very even heights when in bloom.

"Sherwin-Wright"—Golden yellow. In this grand novelty we have what has long been wanted, a good vigorous growing, free-flowering, golden yellow Iris Germanica, the few yellow sorts now in commerce being deficient in these important characteristics. The plants grow about two feet high; the flowers, which are produced in lavish profusion, are of splendid texture and stand well above the foliage, and are of a rich golden yellow without markings or shadings.

King of Iris—New. A striking novelty, with flowers of perfect form, the standards clear lemon-yellow.

Princess Victoria Louise—New. Standards pure sulphur-yellow; falls rich plum-color, with cream-colored edges. A new and distinct combination of colors.

Pallida Dalmatica—Big flowers of a lovely silvery lavender shade on very tall stems. One of the best for massing.

Perfection—S. lavender, flecked with deeper shade; F. rich velvety lavender. A very fine Iris. Has a wonderful amount of bloom to the stalk. Fine.

Pocahontas—Very large orchid type of flower, with elegantly frilled petals. S. and F. pure white. Standard faintly bordered pale blue.

Rhein Nixe—S. pure white, very large; F. rich raspberry-purple with narrow white edge. Charming.

Loreley—New. Perfect shaped flowers, falls of a deep ultra marine blue, more or less veined with creamy white, and bordered sulphur-yellow, making a beautiful contrast.

Mrs. H. Darwin—S. pure white; W. white, slightly veined. One of the best whites.

Mrs. Neubronner—S. and F. rich, clear, golden-yellow. The best all yellow.

Brooksiana—Light pink.

Quaker Lady—Lavender, ageratum-blue and old gold.

Madame Chereau—S. and F. pure white with clear frilled lavender edge. This is undoubtedly the best to date of the frilled varieties. Fine.

Flavescens—Delicate shade of soft yellow. Large, sweet-scented flowers. Fine for massing or cutting.

Rose Unique—S. and F. delicate blush rose. A very early flowering Iris much admired by everybody who sees it.

Græchus—Standards yellow; falls crimson, reticulated white, with yellow margins.

Her Majesty—Lovely rose-pink; a variety of great distinction and beauty.

Florentina Alba—Silvery white; early.

Queen of May—One of the most beautiful, being almost a pure pink color, a very rare shade in Iris.

Celeste—A soft shade of light blue, changing into lavender. A fine and beautiful shade.

Ingeborg—Pure white, large flowers.

Othello—S. rich blue; F. deep dark velvety purple. A handsome, clean-cut Iris.

Lohengrin—S. and F. soft mauve, shading nearly to white. A very tall, strong growing variety, with wide leaves. One of the best of the Pallidas.

Silver King—Not pure white, but lovely older-sort.

SIBERIAN IRIS

Vigorous, free-flowering varieties of the easiest culture; fine for the flower border, for naturalizing and for waterside planting.

Snow Queen—An exquisite new hardy Iris; the flowers are of a snowy whiteness, large and well formed, produced in great abundance; foliage light and graceful. A gem for flower-border or waterside. Three feet high.

Superba—Large, violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage. Fine border plant and a grand subject for planting near water, where it blooms profusely.

IRIS PUMILA

These beautiful little Irises do not grow over 4 inches high, and bloom in April and May. They are fine for bordering flowerbeds or planting in front of the tall Irises.

Atroviolacea—Dark violet-blue.

LYSIMACHIA

Clethroides—(Loosestrife)—Long, recurved spikes of pure white flowers, from July to September.

LUPINUS—LUPINES

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet high. They are perfectly hardy but cannot endure drought and must be planted in well-prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather.

Lychnis Viscaria Splendens—(Lamp Flower)—Almost evergreen foliage; in June and July fairly ablaze with close spikes of crimson flowers. The most vivid colored of any hardy perennial.

Linum Perenne—(Perennia Flax)—Dainty, feathery foliage and sparkling single flowers all summer. Two feet. A charming interlude among coarser leaved plants, if massed liberally; also a good rock plant. Blue.

Lobelia Cardinalis—(Cardinal Flower)—Intense cardinal red flowers arranged in stocky spikes 15 to 18 inches long, keep the plant aflame throughout August and September.

MONARDA

One of the showiest and most brilliant of our perennials, with large heads of fragrant flowers. Will grow 1½ to 2½ feet high, and flourish in any soil. Is a beautiful adornment to the flower garden.

Poppies, Oriental—The Perennial Poppies are among the most brilliant of hardy flowers; the graceful, brightly colored, cup-shaped flowers are borne on long stems. The large flowering, or Oriental Poppies, are also the most showy plants for a garden and should be planted early. The foliage of Oriental Poppies dies away in the summer, and many think they are dead, but they will start into growth again in the fall.

Papaver Orientale—Large orange red flowers in spring.

Platycodon—Indispensable for the blue garden, particularly because it makes its appearance in August, when we need every flower we can find. Its further charm lies in its wonderful richness of blue color, a blue that you do not find in any other plant, except in the Gentian. Also have them in pure white.

Physostegia Virginica—The long-flowering spikes of this fine plant are fine for cutting purposes. Soft pink. Two to three feet.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

This class of Hardy Perennials is of special importance in every flower garden. Succeeds in almost any soil and blooms through a long season.

Lothair—Fine crimson.

Miss Lingard—The best Phlox in cultivation. It produces immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June and blooms again in September and October.

Champs Elysees—Fine, rich crimson.

Thebaide—A strong, bright pink, very full of blooms of large florets.

Elizabeth Campbell—Very light salmon pink, with lighter shadings and dark crimson eye. The most popular Phlox grown today.

F. G. Von Lassburg—Splendid pure white; very large.

PHLOX—SUBULATA (CREEPING MOSS PINK)

Rosea—Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks or graves; thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.

PENTSTEMON

Barbatus Torreyi—Brilliant crimson and orange flowers in July; one of the best hardy plants.

PEONIES

Fine hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring, and requiring little care, as they thrive and do well in any soil. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Can be planted in September or October and in the spring.

President Roosevelt—Semi-rose type. Deep brilliant red. Midseason.

Edulis Superba—One of the large, strong, best, early pinks. Very fragrant.

George Washington—(Hollis 1904)—Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform dark crimson. A striking brilliant color which always attracts the attention of visitors.

Festiva Maxima—About the largest and best known Peony. High built flowers borne on long stiff stems, the purest white, inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early.

Duc De Wellington—Large, bomb, with white guards and sulphur center.

Floral Treasure—Large rose-type flower. Fragrant. Similar to *Delicatisima*. A fine variety for cut flowers.

Queen Victoria—The very best every day white, flowers of good substance and keep a long while.

Charlemagne—Rose type; late. Very double, large globular flowers; color lilac white with a deeper salmon-pink center. Free bloomer, pleasant fragrance.

General Dodds—Large, compact, semi-rose. Dark Tyrian rose guards splashed with green with a few white petals in center.

Duchess d'Orleans—Very pretty, deep pink, with violaceous tints on center petals interspersed with salmon. Fragrant. A good, midseason, cut flower variety.

Darkness—Very dark maroon with darker shadings at base of petals. Golden stamens.

Canari—Late midseason. Bomb type. Guard petals white, flushed with pink, center deep primrose yellow. Fragrant, tall, very good. Strong divisions.

Dorchester—Large, compact, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink. Fragrant.

Lottie Collins—Semi-rose type. Dark crimson, black reflex.

American Beauty—A glowing red bomb type. Midseason. Known in the cutflower market as the "American Beauty Peony"; superb.

Livingstone—Pale rose, silver tipped, some carmine spots. Large, compact, rose type; tall, very strong stems.

Claire Dubois—Large, globular, rose type. Deep violet rose, tipped silvery white. Late.

Mons. Jules Elie—The peerless pure pink. Broad reflexing guards with a high pyramidal body of semi-quilled petals converging to an apex. One of the largest, handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts in existence.

Enchantresse—Large, compact flower of the rose type. Creamy white with guards splashed crimson.

Officinalis Rubra Plena—Large, globular bloom of brilliant crimson. This is the old-fashioned peony, or "piney" of former years. It is still the best known of any peony and on account of its earliness and splendid bloom, should be included in every collection.

Officinalis Rosea Plena—Full double bloom, soft rose. Some claim this to have the prettiest pink shade of all the peonies.

Officinalis Rosea Pallida Plena—Pretty bud; large, full bloom; glossy, soft pink, shaded chamois, changing to pure white.

PYRETHRUM

Single Varieties—The single Pyrethrums are among the loveliest hardy flowers grown. They are splendid for beds and borders, and nothing can be finer for cutting. Their single, daisy-like flowers, of all colors, are produced in the greatest profusion early in the spring and again in the fall.

RUBBECKIA—CONEFLOWER

Golden Glow—One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows 6 feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia.

Newmannii—The perennial form of the "Black-eyed Susan." Deep orange yellow flowers, with a dark purple cone; long, wiry stems 3 feet high; blooms all summer.

Purpurea—(Giant Purple Coneflower)—Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. Three feet.

SALVIA—MEADOW SAGE

Azurea—A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing during August and September pretty sky blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

SCABIOSA JAPONICA

Popular Name: Mourning Bride.

An excellent border plant with a nest of pretty foliage from which rise a number of slender flower stems 15 inches high, crowned with a saucer-like flower of a clear lavender blue. These flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across and show in the center a beautiful formation of filaments. August, September.

SEDUM

Spactabilis—Several fleshy stems rise simultaneously in the early spring, grow to a height of 18 inches, and produce a broad umbel of rosy colored flowers. August to October.

SPIREA

This name is also given to a great family of shrubs, but they have no resemblance or connection with the herbaceous Spirea. The plants here described die down each fall to the ground and come once more into life the following spring.

Filipendula—Very compact, only 18 inches high and about a foot through, showing at its crown a mass of thick plume-like creamy flowers.

SHASTA DAISY

A robust bushy plant which produces during the latter part of the summer great quantities of gigantic white daisies on strong, stout stems, excellent both for garden and cutting effect.

TRITOMA

Luxuriant clumps of rust-like foliage of tropical appearance. Spikes of flowers in varying shades of orange and yellow, on five-foot stems.

VERONICA

Longifolia Subsessilis—(Speedwell)—A 3-foot border plant with attractive foliage of distinct character, a roughened bronze-green. Flowers are borne abundantly during July and August, in long, compact spikes. Deep blue.

VINCA—PERIWINKLE, OR TRAILING MYRTLE

Minor—A trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees or on graves, where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

(Adams Needle or Spanish Bayonet)—A stately foliage and flowering plant, equally imposing in solitary or group plantings, always conspicuous. The broad sword-like foliage is evergreen; while midsummer shows great erect branching stems bearing a showy display of pendant creamy-white bells.

THE GLADIOLI

The Gladioli is the most satisfactory, the most desirable and the most popular of all garden bulbs. Nothing else of the kind costs so little, and nothing else grows and blooms so readily for anybody and everybody, in any soil or climate. It is, in short, the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming, as it does, with the least care and attention, and makes a display which for brilliancy and beauty of coloring nothing can surpass.

Culture—Gladioli are of easy culture. Plant at any time from April to July, in any fairly good soil, well spaded. Set in rows three inches apart, or in masses, four inches apart each way. Plant in full sun, if possible, and keep down weeds. After fall frosts, lift the bulbs, and remove the tops, and let them dry a few weeks under cover. Then, after removing the roots, store them in a cellar, or any cool, dry place, away from frost, for planting again in spring.

America—Too much cannot be said of this beautiful dainty pink, tinted lavender. It is sold by the millions to florists who use it for cut flowers. The flowers are of immense size and of wax-like texture.

Chicago White—Pure white with narrow lines, crimson-carmine on mid-ribs of three lower petals surrounded by a little amber. Easy forcer, from seven to eight flowers open at one time.

Empress of India—The darkest of all. Very dark rich mahogany-red. One to delight, and one of the very best.

Glory of Holland—A new white with slight tinting of pale pink and anthers of delicate lavender. One of the finest white.

Golden West—Color clear orange-scarlet, lower petals blazed with golden-yellow faintly suffused with violet shadings.

Halley—Lovely coral, with yellow throat. Very early.

Ida Van—Orange-red of brilliant tint. Flowers large and wide open. Six

to eight out at one time. Spike straight and strong, showy, attractive and beautiful.

Independence—A brilliant begonia-pink, with richly marked throat. A long spike of wax-like flowers. One of the best for cut-flowers and for massing, because of its color and lasting quality of the bloom—two features that make it a leading variety.

Intensity—Scarlet, light center.

Lucretia—A delicate creamy pink flower with cream throat.

Mrs. Frances King—Could we grow but a few varieties, Mrs. Frances King would be one of them. A most beautiful "Besnard shade" of flame-pink. Flowers of giant size on a spike growing four feet high with from 18 to 20 flowers. Six to eight open at one time. Beautiful under artificial light.

Mrs. Watt—Glowing American Beauty shade of wine-red; self color; well opened flower, nearly all flowers open at one time; spike very erect and not too stiff. Very distinct variety.

Marshal Foch—(American introduction)—Soft salmon pink, almost a self color, and very beautiful.

Panama—Soft deep pink, with frosted sheen in sunlight. Strong grower and desirable in every way.

Peace—Giant white flowers with lilac feathering in throat of two of the petals; flowers correctly placed on a tall, graceful spike. An extra fine variety.

Pinceps—(Known as the Thousand-Dollar Gladiolus)—Large Amavllis-like flowers of a rich dark scarlet, with deep shadings in throat and magnificent large white blotches on lower petals.

Prince of Wales—Softest salmon, with an apricot undertone like the Ophelia rose.

Schwaben—Immense spikes and immense flowers of waxy yellow. They are impressive as lilies.

War—Glowing crimson, best of its class. Seen in the sunlight, a bed of these is not soon forgotten. The color fits well with autumn decorations.

Wilbrink—Lovely flesh-pink with creamy blotch on lower petals; new and very beautiful. Said to be the earliest of all Gladioli.

Yellow Hammer—Pure yellow.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS

A new and beautiful race of Gladioli has been produced by using the fine yellow species Primulinus or Maid of the Mist in crossing with the older strains. No other race of Gladioli contains such varied and beautiful tints of yellow, orange and saffron color. Remarkable for their varying butterfly and orchid-like forms.

Miranda—Purest deep canary yellow. Lower petals deeper, with light golden throat lines. A very pure and beautiful yellow.

Maiden's Blush—Enchantress pink, dainty, well shaped flowers on slim strong stem, earliest of all. Blooms in June.

Queen Victoria—Glittering bright pink outer petals, throat silvery rose, flowers are large. One bulb produces several spikes. Just as early as Maiden's Blush, and for cut flowers the best kind to grow. Blooms in June.

DAHLIAS

It is unnecessary to describe this favorite of the garden. We offer but a dozen sorts, which have stood out in rather an extensive planting as being of extraordinary excellence.

Alaska—Pure glistening white with quite broad, slightly rolling florets

and numerous small curly petals around disc. The flower is borne on long jointed stems and is a very good Dahlia for cut flower purposes.

Amber Queen—Golden amber. Flowers are of good size and with quite broad, flat petals. A most desirable Dahlia of fine form.

Autumn—Color, clear, light velvety carmine. A large full flower with numerous petals which are quite pointed and twisted at tips. A very free bloomer and a most desirable flower.

Coral Beauty—Clear Coral. This wonderful new color for a Dahlia attracted the attention of all who visited the garden. The petals of the flower are broad and heavy, and show well above the foliage.

Evening Star—Color, light fiery red, heavily colored yellow at base of petals. Petals are flat, sharply pointed and slightly tipped yellow. A medium sized flower, but a beautiful combination of colors and very attractive.

Summer—Beautiful canary yellow. A large flat flower with broad petals. A fine color and very free blooming.

The Pink Lady—A lovely shade of clear pink. Flowers are medium size and borne on long stems. A fine cut flower variety.

White Can—Pure white with broad flat petals of a glittering appearance. This Dahlia is large and possesses qualities of great merit for house decorations, in bunches or vases.

Wyoming—Light pink heavily clouded yellow on lower half of petals. Small curly petals around center give the flower a fine appearance.

White Cimax—Pure white Paeony-flowered with long slim, twisting petals. A medium size flower and desirable.

Firebird—Bright red. Large sized flower of a very desirable color and full form. One of the bright colors that attract every one.

Montana—Light chrome orange with cloudings of pink and salmon. The Montana is one of those flowers that with a very little extra care and disbudding there is almost no limit to its size and beauty.

BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN FALL FOR NEXT YEAR'S BLOOMING

There is no more useful garden material than what is known as Dutch Bulbs—Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocuses, etc. They give, for a small outlay of time and money, an abundance of flowers in the house from December until April, and in the garden, from almost before the snow is off the ground in the spring until the middle of May.—Prices on request.

CROCUS

The Crocus is the first flower to bloom in the spring, and it is no unusual sight to see the ground covered with snow and the Crocus in bloom at the same time. They are entirely hardy, do not deteriorate, and may be left undisturbed for years.

THE GAY AND FRIENDLY TULIPS

Among true lovers of flowers, the simple, well-known friendly plants are never entirely forgotten. They have an effect upon the eye that is only equalled by the music of childhood in its sensitive influence upon cultivated minds in mature life, when suddenly the sweet, familiar strains reach the ear. So easy to cultivate that every one can grow them. Other plants may seem to live to be admired, while these flowers suggest that they live alone to be enjoyed. Every garden should have at least one glad corner where these tulips are the chief thing of beauty.

COTTAGE TULIPS

The Cottage Tulips have a message and language all their own. They are tall, dignified, stately, bending gently only under the breath of a strong

wind and seem to suggest to us the simple gracious bearing which we ought to maintain in the company of our friends.

Other varieties appear, but these fine Tulips hold their places in the strong affection of many, for beauty reveals itself in simplicity among plants as well as among people. A garden of Tulips is incomplete without samples of these familiar old friends so loved by our grandparents in other years. One of the wholesome signs of our day is the renewed admiration for the modest, friendly, old-fashioned flowers so highly prized in the quaint gardens of 60 years ago.

DARWIN TULIPS

A handsome May-flowering class, and quite distinct in style of growth from other late-flowering sorts. Stately in appearance, attaining a height of 18 to 30 inches, and bearing on long stems beautiful, globular flowers of remarkably heavy texture, in a large range of colors, embracing almost every conceivable tint in rose, heliotrope, claret, crimson, maroon, and other rich and rare shades. In no class of Tulips has the improvement been so marked, and they are now of the most distinguished character and are unsurpassed, either in the garden or for cutting. They are undoubtedly the most striking and beautiful of all Tulips.

Darwin Tulips are most valuable for permanent planting. With deep planting, 4 to 5 inches in heavy soil and 6 inches in light soil, they will continue to bloom for years, and for this reason they are very valuable for planting in shrubberies and borders.

PARROT TULIPS

Parrot Tulips do not receive the attention they deserve. These belong to the late or May-flowering Tulips, and have immense, attractive flowers of singular and picturesque forms and brilliant and varied colors. The petals are curiously fringed or cut, and the form of the flower, especially before it opens, resembles the neck of a parrot. They form extravagantly showy flower-beds, and should be grown in every flower garden in quantities.

NARCISSI, THE DEMOCRATS OF FLOWERS

The Narcissus or Daffodil is too easily grown to call forth the glowing enthusiasm to which it is justly entitled.

They ask for no attendants, require no special culture and yet present a scene of beauty that delights equally the esthetic vision and the gaze of the untutored eye, each already weary with the dull drab of a tedious winter.

The great point in their favor is that they are permanent additions to the garden. All that they ask is that they be allowed to remain undisturbed and they will increase in size and beauty year after year, blooming profusely and in greater numbers each year. Many varieties are perfectly at home naturalized in the grass, provided the grass is not cut before their tops have time to ripen.

THE ORDERLY HYACINTHS

Hyacinths placed in orderly Dutch beds remind one of soldiers standing at attention, for though they do not speak they silently salute and their salutation awakens a sacred reverence within one's heart as he passes to feast his eyes upon these gaily colored flowers.

JONQUILS

The Jonquils have small yellow flowers which are produced in clusters. They are very fragrant.

HARDY GARDEN LILIES

Much of their apparent failures in home gardens are due to the fact that in planting they require a few precautions:

First: Plant the bulbs deep enough. The depth varies with each sort, and this information is imparted with the description of each sort.

Second: Every bulb should be, when planted, completely enveloped in pure sand to the extent of one inch—namely, put one inch of sand in the bottom of the hole, place your bulb and cover it with another inch of sand, and, of course, the sides as well.

Lilium Regale—The most beautiful and satisfactory of all garden lilies.

The stalk is slender and is dressed with narrow, grass-like leaves, surrounding the stem entirely. Its height varies from 2 to 4 feet, according to the age and size of the bulb. The stalk is crowned with four to eight gigantic flowers, which in bud have a distinct form, namely, that of a torpedo six inches long. When open the flowers are pure white on the inside and striped brown on the outside. It is a gigantic trumpet, with a most delicate fragrance, resembling that of a gardenia. The general flowering spell is early in July. Stock is scarce. The lily is absolutely hardy and increases well in our climate. Plant 6 inches deep. Ready for delivery in October.

Lilium Auratum (The golden-banded Lily of Japan)—This is, without doubt, the most spectacular lily in existence, and every one loves it on sight. The stout stem grows to a height of 5 to 6 feet and is dressed with large but fleshy foliage. In August each stem unfolds from 6 to 20 gigantic blossoms, which, when open, measure from 10 to 15 inches across. The color is white, with a broad band of yellow through the center of each pedal, besides being dotted yellow and red. The fragrance is very sweet and most pronounced. One gets it from a distance. This bulb also arrives in November. Plant 10 inches deep.

Lilium Tigrinum (The Tiger Lily)—This well known native lily does well in all kinds of soils and locations. It is very hardy and rapidly increases. It grows to a height of fully 5 feet and shows a great many flowers on its stem; the color is brilliant orange. Plant 6 inches deep.

Lilium Candidum—Is without doubt the most picturesque lily for our gardens, as it combines so beautifully with the blue Delphinium, flowering at the same time. This is the old-fashioned garden Lily, and one of the most beautiful. Ready in September.

Culture: Plant 6 inches deep. Lay the bulb on its side and envelop entirely in sand. It should make growth this fall, otherwise it will not flower.

Order promptly, or you will be disappointed, as available quantity is very limited.